

LOCUST DUE TO

REAPPEAR SOON

The 13-year old locust is due to appear in Missouri between now and 1920. However, there is no fear to be held of its ravages for it is entirely harmless, according to Prof. Leonard Haseman of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. The locust, he says, is too ill-supplied with chances for long life underground now to allow it to develop in sufficient numbers to be dangerous.

The peculiarity of the locust, Dr. Haseman points out in his bulletin, "The Periodical Cicada," is its long life underground. The insect is hatched and at once takes its place on a root of a tree. There it stays for 13 to 17 years, depending upon to which of the two varieties it belongs. It comes out then, sheds its old shell, and flies out for a few weeks of active life to produce its kind.

The locust lives on sap sucked from the roots of the plant or tree to which it fastens itself while living underground. Its feeding on the plant is scarcely noticeable for it eats so slowly that it deprives the plant of little food. While in its few weeks of active life, it eats barely enough to keep it alive, because it is busy with its duty of production. Only immense swarms can eat enough to affect crops appreciably.

The enemies of locusts are birds, some animals, mites and fungus diseases. The plow, the ax and the English sparrow, with coming of civilization, have been its worst enemies. In sections cleared more than 17 years, the locust has not been able to find enough food to support any large drove of its young.

The Best Laxative

To keep the bowels regular the best laxative is outdoor exercise. Drink a full glass of water half an hour before breakfast and eat an abundance of fruit and vegetables, also establish a regular habit and be sure that your bowels move once each day. When a medicine is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes:

(Via St. Louis)
Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 12:01 p. m.

M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 12:01 a. m., and 6:46 and 9:26 p. m.

From the South
Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m.

Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 2:10 p. m.

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis
You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:23 and 8:00 a. m., and 1:55 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 8:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22.

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed).

Between Farmington and Flat River	
Lv. Farmington	Arr. Flat River
4:23 a. m. P. O.	5:00 a. m.
5:52 a. m. P. O.	6:29 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Depot	8:36 a. m.
10:30 a. m. Depot	11:06 a. m.
12:42 p. m. Depot	1:13 p. m.
1:55 p. m. P. O.	2:36 p. m.
4:38 p. m. Depot	5:13 p. m.
8:05 p. m. Depot	8:04 p. m.
Lv. Flat River	Arr. Farmington
5:07 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m.
9:05 a. m.	9:41 a. m.
11:20 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
1:18 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	4:21 p. m.
4:43 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	6:46 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	9:26 p. m.

Cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m. start from State Hospital at 7:20 and 9:40 a. m., respectively; cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 12:42 p. m. leaves DeLassus at 12:30 p. m.; cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 4:38 and 8:05 p. m. start from State Hospital at 4:29 and 6:29 p. m., respectively.

Cars leaving Flat River at 6:37 and 9:05 a. m., 5:45, 6:10 and 8:50, run to Hospital. Cars leaving Flat River at 11:20 a. m. and 1:25 p. m., run through to DeLassus.

Cars leaving DeLassus at 1:55 p. m. and arriving at Farmington at 2:10 p. m., runs to Power House only.

Between Farmington and Lead Belt
Local service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvins and intermediate points: Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Bonne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. make direct connections with the M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Elvins and intermediate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and intermediate points.

Between Farmington and DeLassus	
Lv. Farmington	Arr. DeLassus
12:01 p. m.	12:17 p. m.
1:33 p. m.	1:44 p. m.
Lv. DeLassus	Arr. Farmington
12:30 p. m.	12:42 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	2:10 p. m.

What Will be
The Issue?

What is to be made the paramount issue of the campaign by the Republican party, by its presidential nominee and titular leader?

It is to be the tariff? Democrats are not afraid to go before the country with the results of their enactments on that subject.

Is it to be currency conditions? Every bank vault in the land is bulging and the savings of the millions are proof positive of a general prosperity that the country never knew before.

Is it to be Rural Credits? The farmers of the land stand ready to make answer to any attack upon that system.

Is it to be the Child Labor attitude of the Democratic party? Humanity will rise in indignation.

Is it to be the Income Tax law. Every attack would be checked in its very incipency.

Is it to be the Democratic policy on the subject of prison reform, or good roads, of woman suffrage, of civil service, of water-ways and flood control, of pensions, of public health, of government employment, of conservation?

Is it to be the parcels post, or the Federal Trade Commission that has already proved the wisdom of its advocates?

Is it to be that this country has failed to pour out the blood of its manhood upon European battlefields?

Is it to be that we are not entangled with one side or the other of the players of the ensanguined game upon the incarnadened soil of the old world?

Is it to be that Mexico, torn by its own dissensions and internecine distresses, may be left to work out its own salvation, save and only by suggestions from its great neighbor to the North?

Is it to be the breadth of the Democratic party's Americanism?

Is it to be that Mr. Wilson has preferred peace with honor to war with devastation?

Is it to be that the Nation's great Executive has followed out the traditions of the republic in the matter of positive neutrality?

Is it to be that a Democratic Congress, following out the wishes of the President, has voted hundreds of millions to maintain an army and a navy that will guarantee this country's peace forever?

The Democratic administration and Congress have bred no scandals, have fostered no corruption, have held aloof from extravagance, have worked hard and devotedly to lofty ideals along constructive lines, and be the issue what their political opponents care to make it, are ready, with confidence and the courage of a record of integrity and patriotism to meet it at any time and at any place.

BIG DAIRY EXHIBIT AT
MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Dairying is fast coming in rank with the other great wealth-producing industries of Missouri. Every year the cow, the money-maker and money-saver of the farm, grows into greater popularity. Some of the evidences of this growth are the number of cream cans at the railroad depots and the high prices that the dairy cattle are commanding.

But the surest sign of this development will be the big dairy exhibit at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, September 23 to 30, this year. The Missouri Fair comes the week between the Southwestern Dairy Show at Kansas City and the National Dairy Show at Waterloo, Iowa, and many of the splendid show herds that are entered in those shows will be seen at Sedalia.

This year two new classes, for Ayrshire and the Guernsey cattle have been added to the premium list. There will also be many special awards for all classes and the attractive premiums insure extensive exhibits of all breeds.

Not only will the exhibitors have a chance at the big prize money, but they will also come in contact with many prospective buyers of pure breed cattle of all sorts. Many large sales have resulted from the breeders having their herds on display at the Missouri State Fair. The entries in this department close September 9, and all who contemplate showing their herds at Sedalia will do well to get their entries in as soon as possible.

MRS. NANCY WINCHESTER

Mrs. Nancy Winchester, Sikeston's oldest resident, and one of the oldest citizens of Scott county, celebrated her 93rd birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amelia Smith, at 120 Shelby street yesterday. Mrs. Winchester was born and raised in Scott county, and except for eight years spent in Texas, she has spent all her long life here. She is the only living charter member of the Richwoods Methodist church at McMullin, organized before the Civil war.

Besides other relatives, Mrs. Winchester has an daughter, Mrs. Smith, with whom she makes her home, and one son, James Winchester, who lives at Kennedale, Texas.

This venerable lady is still in good health, and her host of friends wish for her many more happy birthday anniversaries. The Herald heartily joins in this wish.—Sikeston Herald.

PARTY RECORD BEST PLATFORM

It should be distinctly remembered, as well as clearly understood, that the platform of the Democratic party in the present presidential campaign is the democratic administration of the last four years. On that history, and on that alone, the party ought to make its fight, and the people ought to declare their preferences.—Piedmont (W. Va.) Herald (Independent).

The other day, flivvering along a soggy road, we passed an American sovereign sitting in the tonnage of a 4,000 pound 60 H. P. 6 cylinder up to its hubs in mud, and heard him cry: "A 4rd! a 4rd, my kingdom for a 4rd!"

The New Farm
Credits Law

President Wilson has signed the new rural credits bill, and it has become a law. The President expressed a feeling of "profound satisfaction" not only, but of real gratitude that we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country.

"The farmers," he said, "have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life they did not in the same degree with others share in the benefits of that life.

"Therefore, this bill along with the very liberal provisions of the federal reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets and makes the credit of the country available to them. One cannot but feel that this is delayed justice to them, and cannot but feel that it is a very gratifying thing to play any part in doing this act of justice.

"I look forward to the benefits of this bill not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide reaching benefits, and, incidentally, it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory and solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use."

The bill creates 12 land banks, under the supervision of a federal board, and provides for the formation of local banks and loan associations in any neighborhood where the case may be desired. The machinery of the new law will necessarily be somewhat complex, but it is proposed to set it in force at once. The federal board has been organized, and those who ought to know think it will be running and that money will be available to borrowing farmers, within a few months. If the law works out according to promise, and we have not the least doubt, but what it will be of immense benefit to agriculture, therefore to the nation.

SUFFRAGE AND THE SOUTH

The vote on the woman-suffrage plank in the Democratic convention is interesting. The convention endorsed it, almost five to one, and in so doing it incidentally exploded the idea that the South was in opposition.

But 18 States out of the 48 cast any votes against suffrage. Eight of these only were Southern States. Just one of the eight cast a unanimous vote; this was Maryland. But two others—Texas and Georgia—cast majority votes against it. Texas voted 32 to 8 against suffrage; Georgia voted 23½ to 4½ against it. Florida voted for it 8 to 4; Louisiana favored it 12 to 8; North Carolina endorsed it 13 to 11; Missouri stood behind it 24 to 4; Alabama cast 23 votes for it and registered a lone vote against it. Every vote of Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and South Carolina was cast for the suffrage plank.

Of the 18½ votes cast against it, but 79½ came from the South; the rest of the country marshaled more than 50 per cent of the opposition, and the eight Southern States that supplied the 79½ votes in opposition cast 92½ for suffrage.

The myth of Southern opposition to universal suffrage ought, in view of the facts, to be abandoned.—St. Louis Republic.

DRY-WEATHER ORCHARD HINTS

Now the tall weeds and summer grasses in the orchard, allowing them to be in a mulch under the trees. Apples color and mature better, especially on the lower limbs, if the growth under the trees is mowed down.

Green weeds and summer grasses exhaust moisture from the orchard soil in a dry time; a mulch on the ground saves soil moisture.

Fruit buyers pay better prices for apples in clean orchards; they can see the fruit. Its quality shows up. It looks easy to handle. The man with a neglected orchard never gets what his fruit is worth.

Apple picking is made easier if the weeds are mowed in the orchard and the place kept clean. Pickers are disgruntled and do poor work where they have to wade through weeds and briars wet with dew or autumn rain.

The grower who gets into his orchard now sees anything else which is the matter with his orchard, has his attention called to anything which needs to be done to improve it, and learns a good lesson for next year's operations.

Dead limbs take a great deal of water from growing apple trees. They are in the way at gathering time and make the whole crop look diseased. If caused by canker, the disease will spread to other parts of the orchard, prune them out now and paint the wounds.

Water sprouts and surplus limbs take too much water from the trees in time of drought; prune out those which are not needed on the tree and save the water for the ripening fruit; fruit won't mature well where shaded by sprouts. The crop shows up better where the tree is kept pruned, admitting sunlight and air, and enables the buyer to see the fruit better. These statements are not guesses or mere opinions. They are some of the things that have been proved by careful tests at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.—J. C. Whitten, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Seems that some national legislators would rather fork up a large indemnity than vote enough money for a big navy.

"My troubles are driving me to drink," said a citizen. "I wish you would lend them to me, then," said his friend around the corner.



How America's largest cigarette manufacturer has accomplished "the Impossible" by producing a MILD cigarette that SATISFIES. It is the CHESTERFIELD Cigarette

ALMOST anybody can make a cup of coffee. But there are said to be not over a half-dozen restaurants in the United States where they know now to make it right.

Similarly, almost anyone can make a cigarette. Just roll up some tobacco in a piece of pure paper—and there you are.

There are, perhaps, over 800 brands of cigarettes sold in this country today. But not one of them does what Chesterfields do—for Chesterfields are MILD; and yet they SATISFY.

Some cigarettes may be mild, but they don't satisfy. Only one cigarette does BOTH—Chesterfield!

This truly unique cigarette has all of that refreshing taste—delicacy (or mildness) which any good cigarette must have. Yet, without sacrificing any of this delightful mildness, Chesterfields go one step further—they do more than merely "please your taste"—they let you know you've been smoking. They satisfy!

And yet they're mild!

A Step Forward
in Cigarette-Making

WE are proud to be the firm that has brought about this important new development in cigarette enjoyment—for that is exactly what the Chesterfield blend is.

This cigarette is an outgrowth of long, earnest effort on the part of this, the largest cigarette manufacturing concern in the United States.

"The Chesterfield Blend contains the most famous Turkish Tobacco—SAMSOON for richness; CAVALLA for aroma; SMYRNA for sweetness; XANTH for fragrance, combined with the best domestic leaf."

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terial. The tariff commission pleases a certain element and does no harm. Its tendency is to postpone a change in rates, and that is at present desirable. W. J. BRYAN.

OUR SYSTEM

When a man has built a barn—Tax him!
When a man has cleared a farm—Tax him!
When he lays another roof, When he grows another hoof, Hustle 'round and get the proof, Then tax him!
Has a man some idle earth, Don't tax him!
Though it's climbing up in worth, Don't tax him!
Let him reap what others sow, They are rather chumps, you know! If they were not they would go And tax him!
—Auckland Star.

Were the Colonel President once more the Danish West Indies might be acquired without being bought.

More than a month has passed since his resignation, and the United States Supreme Court not only survives but seems as resigned as he does.

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